We pledge to promote collaborative efforts among governments people' representatives, private industry, international agencies and nongovernmental organisations to move forward the commitments made in this Declaration.

We pledge to put in place ongoing mechanisms for the implementation, monitoring and review of the Delhi Declaration.

This declaration was issued at the International Policy-makers Conference on HIV/AIDS, May 2002 in New Delhi.

Decline in basic amenities in metropolitan cities

† *204. SHRI KAPIL SIBAL:
SHRI RAM JETHMALANI:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the basic amenities and declining day by day in metropolitian cities due to continuous increase in the population;

(b) if so, whether any assessment has been made regarding the lack of drinking water, sanitation, schools, electricity and transportation in these cities; and

(c) if so, the details in this regard, city-wise?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI ANANTH KUMAR): (a) to (c) the number of metropolitan cities and urban agglomerations has increased from 23 in 1991 to 35 in 2001. The population in these cities has a'so grown from 70,996,726 in 1991 to 107,813,906 in 2001 as per the Census of India. Consequently, there has been pressure on the basic amenities in the Metropolitan Cities. The development of urban infrastructure by the cities have not kept pace with the growth in population.

As per Entry Nos. 6 & 17 of List I I—State List of the Seventh Schedule of the constitution of India, public health, sanitation & water supply are the responsibility of the State Governments. Central Government, however, supplements the efforts of State Governments through policy formulation, technical guidance & Central assistance

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

through the Centrally sponsored Schemes for urban infrastructure development in the areas of water supply, sanitation and urban transportation.The Central Government also assists State Governments in development of urban infrastructure with the support of multinational/ bilateral agencies.

As per study conducted by the Central Pollution Control Board in 1994-95, the 23 metro cities (as per 1991 census) had per capita drinking water supply availability ranging from 74 Litres Per Capita Per Day (Ipcd) in Madurai upto 341 Ipcd in Delhi, within a City, there has been variation in the availability of drinking water from area to area. City-wise details are at statement (See below). National Institute of Urban Affairs has been entrusted with a study to assess the status of water supply, sanitation and solid waste management in 300 cities & towns, including the metropolitan cities. The report is yet to be finalised.

Statement

Table: Water Supply in Metro Cities: Status (1994-95)

SI. No.	Name of the Metro City	Population as Per 1991 Census (in million)	Average Pe r Capita Water Supply (Ipcd) '
1	2	3	4
1.	Hyderabad	4.34	127
2.	Visakhapatnam	1.06	113
3.	Patna	1.10	297
4.	Delhi	8.42	341
5.	Ahmedabad	3.31	182
6.	Surat	1.15	178
7.	Vadodara	1.13	233
8.	Bangalore	4.13	137
9.	Kochi	1.14	231
10.	Bhopal	1.06	234

1 2	3	4
11. Indore	1.11	208
12. Mumbai	12.60	272
13. Nagpur	1.66	158
14. Pune	2.49	241
15. Liidhiana	1.04	175
16. Jaipur	1.52	195
17. Coimbatore	1.10	104
18. Chennai	5.42	81
19. Madurai	1.08	74
20. Kanpur	2.03	200
21. Lucknow	1.67	252
22. Varanasi	1.03	215
23. Kolkata	11.02	200
Total	70.61	214

Source: CPCB Rreport, August 1997.

Delay in judicial process

*205.SHRI KARNENDU BHATTACHARJEE: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item captioned, "20 years in prison sans trial", which appeared in the News Time, dated 5th July, 2002;

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to address the problem of inordinate delay in judicial process as highlighted in the report?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI K. JANA KRISHNAMURTHY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.